



## Iran Warns U.S. Against 'Adventure' After Shultz's Warning on Terrorism

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iranian leaders warned the United States on Monday against any "adventure" after Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that U.S. forces might carry out pre-emptive strikes to prevent suicide attacks on American troops in Lebanon.

President Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei said that Iran would reply to any "adventures," which the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said would endanger U.S. interests throughout the Middle East.

Tehran radio quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as telling the parliament, or Majlis, that the United States seemed about to start new "adventures" in the region.

"The pretext is that planes flown by suicide pilots — according to them, of course — are planning to

attack their vessels in the Mediterranean and elsewhere," Mr. Rafsanjani said. "We consider these as adventurous actions. If such adventures come about, then, truly, U.S. interests all over the region will be endangered."

Mr. Shultz said Sunday that the United States might strike to forestall kamikaze-style attacks on American ships off Lebanon and in the Gulf. U.S. officials said foreign planes and ships had been warned to stay at least five miles (eight kilometers) from U.S. vessels.

The Reagan administration officially designated Iran as a terrorist nation Monday, declaring that the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had "repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Iran joins Syria, Cuba, Libya and South Yemen on the list of

countries that are subject to rigid export controls.

The State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said the action would not affect U.S. imports of Iranian oil. Oil imports resumed in 1982 and amounted to about 500 million barrels last year.

Mr. Rafsanjani said that either the United States was having nightmarish delusions or there was a "plot to stop this profound Islamic movement making its mark in the western parts of the Islamic world," an apparent reference to

"the U.S. planners and policy-makers ... should be tempted to carry out adventures in this region," Tehran radio quoted him as saying. "we will not leave them unanswered."

The French Defense Ministry said Sunday that "measures have been taken to ensure the safety" of French ships stationed off the Lebanese coast. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

[The ministry gave no details about the measures, but it was apparently responding to reported threats of suicide air attacks by pro-Iranian extremists against the multinational force in Lebanon, which includes the United States, Britain, Italy and France.]

### ■ Comparison by Moscow

The Soviet news agency Tass compared U.S. preparedness for pre-emptive strikes against suicide planes in the Middle East to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in September. United Press International reported Monday from Moscow.

"Just recall," Tass said, "what a loud and provocative campaign was raised by Washington in connection with the downing of the South Korean airliner which, on a spy mission for the CIA, had invaded deep into Soviet territory and flew it for two odd hours."

He concurred with Hassan's explanation that the immediate trigger for the riot was rumors of imminent steep increases in food prices and education fees.

In a nationwide radio and television address Sunday night, the king announced that there would be no food price increases because a survey had shown him that a large part of the nation would be seriously affected.

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia took a similar step earlier this month in resounding government-ordered food price increases after more than 80 protesters were killed in riots.

Hassan did not refer to strong pressure from the World Bank for the government to abandon its program of food subsidies, nor did he indicate how long a price freeze would remain in force.

Hassan read excerpts from what he said were pro-communist and pro-Iranian pamphlets distributed in Morocco, including one that declared "Hassan is a murderer." He claimed these had sparked the rioting.

The radio did not say whether Lebanese forces fired back.



President François Mitterrand of France conferring Monday with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain near Paris. The man in the background is an interpreter.

## Mitterrand and Thatcher Meet in France to Discuss EC

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain met with President François Mitterrand of France for two and a half hours Monday to discuss major problems of the European Community.

Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Michel Vaizelle, called the talks "a first feeling of the pulse" and described them as taking place in a "studious, good, working atmosphere." The talks were held at Marly-le-Roi, near Paris.

Mr. Vaizelle said that the two leaders also surveyed world problems, including the Middle East and East-West relations.

The meeting was the first of a series that Mr. Mitterrand plans to hold with leaders of nine other EC nations before the start of a March 19-20 summit conference. Mr. Vaizelle said: "The president is scheduled to confer Feb. 2 with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany in Ludwigshafen, West Germany. On Jan. 1, France takes over the presidency of the Common Market for six months.

Mr. Thatcher left immediately after Monday's talks to return to London.

The meeting coincided with one held by EC foreign ministers in Brussels to discuss ways of solving the trading bloc's fi-

nancial crisis. The European Community dispute is linked to Britain's demand for a change in the revenue-raising system because it claims to pay about \$800 million more into the organization's budget than it receives in benefits. The European Parliament froze a budget rebate of \$640 million to Britain when it adopted the 1984 budget in December.

Last week, French farmers seized two British truck drivers transporting lamb into France. The incident caused an uproar in Britain and Mr. Mitterrand fired the head of the government department where the incident took place.

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## Diplomats Put Deaths In Morocco Riots at 60

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — Cities were quiet in Morocco Monday after a week of rioting, diplomatic sources reported. They said about 60 civilians had been killed.

Spanish press reports indicating there had been more than 240 fatalities in the northern Mediterranean coastal region, a Spanish colony until 1956, were greatly exaggerated, they said.

The sources, who insisted on anonymity, said reports from their own sources placed the number of killed last week at 20 in Tetouan, 20 in Nador, 15 in Alhucemas and 3 in Fez.

Two demonstrators were killed earlier in the month in student demonstrations in Marrakesh, they said.

[In Madrid, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday they had no official figures for the number of people killed. Reuters reported.]

[Government sources said they doubted the figures given in Spanish radio and newspaper reports, which said soldiers machine-gunned rioting students and workers in several northern Moroccan cities.

[Correspondents in the Spanish North African enclave of Melilla on Monday quoted Moroccans who arrived there as saying several people were hurt in renewed incidents on Saturday and Sunday in villages around the nearby town of Nador.]

The diplomats discounted an explanation given by King Hassan II

on Sunday of a conjunction of plots by communists, Israelis, and Iranians to destabilize Morocco and disrupt the Islamic summit conference in Casablanca that ended Thursday.

"The truth is," a diplomat said, "that there is some very deep-rooted discontent in Morocco caused by the generally declining purchasing power and the ever-growing gulf between rich and poor."

He concurred with Hassan's explanation that the immediate trigger for the riot was rumors of imminent steep increases in food prices and education fees.

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## Lebanese Weakness Said to Surprise U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) dor to Egypt, for comment were unsuccessful.

"We knew the army was bad," said the senior State Department official who was involved in the Middle East diplomatic efforts of Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper. "The report said it would take two to three years to bring the army up to caliber, but that wasn't necessarily in conflict with our projections on withdrawal of the Marines because there was one brigade that was supposed to be good."

The Bartlett report said the army could conceivably take over internal security after 18 months of training, and it could patrol Lebanon's borders after 30 to 36 months if the foreign forces withdrew and a factional militia disbanded.

The officials also said that the United States, in its rush to deploy the Marines, did not consult with most of the leaders of Lebanon's religious factions to discuss the Marine mission and learn of any concerns the factional leaders might have.

Before the first Marine deployment in Beirut for the PLO withdrawal, Mr. Draper made an effort to consult with all the factional leaders to obtain assurances that they would not interfere.

A senior State Department official said he assumed at the time the second deployment was being planned that the earlier direct con-

sultations would be sufficient. But now he realizes, he said, that "if we talked to all of them the second time, it's possible we could have created a better understanding of our mission and avoided some of the problems and misunderstandings that occurred later."

In the 48 hours between the discovery of the killings at the refugee camps and the announcement that the Marines would be deployed, said a senior U.S. diplomat, "We did go talk to the leaders of the Phalange," the Christian militia responsible for the massacres.

Nonetheless, Mr. Shultz handled the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel during the final days, despite the advice of several U.S. ambassadors in the region.

In late April, he attended a meeting in Cairo with most of the U.S. ambassadors in the area. "Shultz was absolutely shocked by the negativity of the people there over the proposed treaty," according to one official. Another who attended the session said: "We told him it would never work. We advised Shultz to disassociate himself from it."

Mr. Shultz declined through a spokesman to be interviewed.

One matter on which Mr. Habib and other officials were said to be overconfident was the prospect that Syria would withdraw.

The senior official attached to the Habib-Draper mission said that U.S. officials predicted in September 1982 that foreign forces

would be refused for a range of new

talks, a view that was also expressed by U.S. officials in Washington on Sunday.

"I see no sign of a real softening in the Soviet stand at the moment, and their attitude suggests they will stay away from the nuclear missile talks for a long time," a diplomat said.

The rules would restrict the use of general distribution licenses, under which U.S. companies are given blanket permission to export goods to a foreign buyer for up to two years at a time.

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The Soviet press, however, has maintained a stream of harsh attacks on the United States over the past week and forcefully reaffirmed its stand on the missile question.

"Moscow's primary concern here may well be with its image.

The Russians may feel they look too much as if they are cutting off all dialogue with the West," a diplomat said.

Moscow suspended the Vienna talks on troop reductions late last year after walking out of two other sets of negotiations with the United States, the talks on medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons.

The Vienna talks are aimed at cutting troops and conventional weapons in Central Europe to a common ceiling. Those negotiations have no connection with the nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva.

Diplomats said they did not believe that a return to the Vienna

forum in any way signaled a willingness to go back to the Geneva

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## UP BRIEFS

John on Saudi Arab

On the eve of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to Saudi Arabia, he expressed his cooperation with Saudi Arabia to be deployed to Saudi Arabia in an interview with a newspaper. His country's problems were "grave" and "we cannot forget, and we must not forget, the Saudi problem." During a visit to Saudi Arabia, he had made no commitment to Saudi Arabia, which are considered offensive to the West. Germany. They said these were ready to be deployed to the Saudi ground-to-air missile.

Oppose U.S. on UN

The German government made "strong" statements that it would leave the United Nations on Monday. It said U.S. federal government organizations also oppose the United States.

The Guardian said it obtained a copy of the memorandum of understanding between the two nations. The United States was absent from the meeting. Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, two weeks before formal entry into the Paris-based United Nations Cultural Organization.

Damage Done by

Polish leaders said Monday that a Foreign Ministry official had been killed, who was arrested Friday after being released from prison. It was sent Dec. 16 to Secretary of State George Shultz, who was released two weeks before formal entry into the Paris-based United Nations Cultural Organization.

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Greens' Form Alliance

Eight West European ecology parties of an alliance that intends to form a Parliament in June on a common platform.

The alliance are Belgium's Agapie, France's Les Verts (France), Ecology in Germany, De Grooten (Netherlands), and the Green Party (Sweden) and the West German Greens' party.

European "greens" called for demands to be made between citizens and decision-makers, referenda at the will of the people.

Rally in Washington

Tens of thousands of abortion rights of their movement pledged to support a march and work to defeat it. Meanwhile, members of the National and Republican Party offices to the House.

Marked the 11th anniversary of legal abortion. March leaders met with Mr. Reagan, who had been transferred to a new office in the House. Mr. Reagan, who had been transferred to a new office in the House.

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U.S. Embassy in

Soviet citizens sought political asylum in the Soviet Union of violating several laws and were transferred to a new office in the House.

U.S. as a negotiating partner.



Lech Wałęsa, leader of Solidarity, was cheered at St. Mary's Cathedral in Gdańsk after a special Mass Sunday. Demonstrators then held a protest of planned food price increases.

## Communist Party in Poland Rejects Unions' Criticism of Food Price Rises

WARSAW — Criticism by the new trade unions of scheduled food price increases was rejected Monday by the Communist Party newspaper, which said the increases should have been twice as high and should have taken effect six months ago.

The newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, commenting on the decision to raise prices an average of 10 percent beginning next Monday, said Poles should brace themselves for more increases, which it said are needed to offset farm subsidies.

The article in Trybuna Ludu said the increases "should have amounted to no more than 10 percent, but to almost 20 percent."

"Moreover, they should have taken effect half a year ago, when the government raised its purchase prices for farm produce."

"The government agreed to pay farmers at least 20 percent more for products such as wheat, barley, live pigs, calves and milk."

Western economists say the initial proposals for increases in food prices after complaints that they would inflict excessive hardship on

the neediest, such as retired people and low-income workers.

Previous attempts to raise food prices have provoked unrest, and in July 1980 they were a factor in provoking the nationwide strikes that led to the formation of Solidarity.

In contrast to the past, however, when increases were often announced without warning, these measures have been preceded by consultations with the public that the government says revealed support for small, gradual increases.

Poles earn an average of about \$32 a week.

### Solidarity Being Hunted

Police have stepped up their fight against Solidarity underground groups, which are spreading in rural areas. United Press International quoted the government-run newspaper Zycie Warszawy as saying.

The paper said Monday that the new operation against underground dissident groups outside the capital was intended Saturday by Zbigniew Pocher, an Interior Ministry official, during a meeting of the Warsaw Communist Party.

But government officials said

the stick point has been the administration of the colony after the agreed turnover of sovereignty.

According to British officials familiar with the situation, until recently, the prime minister had hoped to work out an arrangement similar to that prevailing in the tiny nearby Portuguese enclave of Macao, which is officially described as "Chinese territory under temporary Portuguese administration."

When the British suggested that action, officials said, the Chinese

backed out.

In the House of Commons early

last week, Richard Luce, a Foreign Office minister, said that the issues

were complex and that no overall timetable had been agreed on.

But government officials said

## Britain Decides It Must Give Up Hong Kong Rule

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has concluded that there is no chance of Britain's retaining administrative control over Hong Kong after 1997, the year that the lease on part of the colony is due to expire, government officials have disclosed.

But while saying Sunday that Mrs. Thatcher had already made a decision, the officials said they could neither confirm nor deny a report in the Sunday Times of London to the effect that Britain told the Chinese in mid-December, on the personal instructions of the prime minister, that it was prepared to drop its original insistence on retaining administrative control for an indefinite transitional period in return for Chinese promises of a capitalist future for Hong Kong.

But the officials said they agreed with independent British experts on the Far East that the behavior of the newspaper could well be correct.

Negotiations over the future of the colony have been going on for more than a year and are scheduled to resume in Beijing on Wednesday. Britain theoretically holds Victoria Island and a part of Kowloon on the mainland, which together form the commercial center, in perpetuity, and holds the rest of Kowloon and the mainland New Territories under a lease that is scheduled to expire on June 30, 1997. But the Chinese have indicated that they expect to regain sovereignty over the whole colony at that time, and Mrs. Thatcher is said to have readily conceded that issue.

The sticking point has been the administration of the colony after the agreed turnover of sovereignty.

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In an interview with the magazine Liawang last week, Ji Peng-chu, China's state counselor with special responsibility for Hong Kong, said that Beijing was prepared to create a "special adminis-

trative region" that would be run by Hong Kong Chinese, with only military and foreign policy issues to be taken over by the central government in Beijing.

He pledged that Hong Kong's free market would be permitted to continue to operate, with the Hong Kong dollar remaining in circulation and freely convertible. The stock exchange and the gold markets, he said, would also continue to operate as would the "free port."

In addition, Mr. Ji spoke of

maintaining the Hong Kong legal system, the institution of private property, limited free speech and freedom of entry and exit from the region.

About a third of China's foreign exchange is earned through the colony, and Beijing is believed to be sufficiently eager to maintain that asset to permit, at least for the short term, the existence of an anomalous area within its borders. The question for Britain is how seriously such guarantees should be taken and how long they would last.

During his recent visit to the United States, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese prime minister, said Hong Kong's economic and social systems would remain unchanged for 50 years after China took over. But

many British politicians are concerned about what will happen to such assurances after the death of the principal Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, who is 79. Many have cited the forcible Chinese interventions in the internal affairs of Tibet, technically an "autonomous zone."

## Swift Action on Refugees Surprises Germans

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — East Germany acted quicker than anyone in this city had expected when it granted permission Sunday night for six of its citizens to emigrate to the West. It was barely 48 hours after they had sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin.

The speed of the East German action is seen here as reflecting the depth of the desire of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to keep relations between the two Germans from being damaged by the dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union over the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany and the walkout of the Soviet delegates from disarmament talks.

Since the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl had also made it one of its prime objectives to insulate the East German-West German relationship from tension between the superpowers, the incident came at the worst possible time for both German governments.

The Honecker government kept the case completely out of its own news media and put it into the hands of an East German lawyer

who has often acted as a go-between when the East Germans have permitted West Germany to ransom dissidents.

The most recent ransom case on a major scale occurred last summer when about 80 persons were bought out and reached the West shortly after Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, had engineered a loan of one billion Deutsche marks (then about \$388 million) to East Germany.

Although it is not apt to be announced, it is thought likely that ransom money may have been involved in this case.

The expectation in West Berlin is that the six fugitives by making their flight public have made it impossible for others to take similar routes through foreign embassies.

Western embassies in East Berlin are under constant police surveillance, but visitors as a rule have not been questioned before entering.

On many occasions, however, both foreigners and Germans have been stopped after leaving an embassy by a policeman halfway down the block and asked for their papers. Western diplomats now expect a system where visitors will be screened as they approach the buildings.

## Bonn Attempts to Smooth Over General's Firing

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government appeared to be on the defensive Monday as it struggled to justify the removal of one of West Germany's most senior government officials from the ground that he is a homosexual.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Peter Boenisch, tried to deflect attention from Mr. Wörner to military counterintelligence by suggesting that the organization "should harm the enemies of the republic and not the republic and its ministers. Yesterday the Social Democrat Leber, today the Christian Democrat Wörner. That is simply too much."

Mr. Boenisch was referring to a 1978 scandal in which Defense Minister Georg Leber was forced to resign after it was disclosed that military counterintelligence had engaged in illegal eavesdropping.

Mr. Boenisch denied reports that Mr. Wörner had told Mr. Kohl that he was willing to resign and said he had submitted "no formal offer of resignation."

During two days of testimony before a parliamentary subcommittee last week, Mr. Wörner was hard put to come up with persuasive evidence that General Klessing proved that the charges were false. "he must be rehabilitated."

The decision marked the high court's latest venture into the legal quagmire of capital punishment, but its ultimate effect on the nearly 1,300 men and women on death rows across the United States may take months to assess.

Justice Byron R. White, writing for the court, said the Constitution's protection against cruel and unusual punishment do not impose an absolute requirement that all death sentences be compared with penalties imposed in similar cases.

Mr. Harris was convicted of murdering two 16-year-old boys in San Diego in 1978. He said his brothers Bill and Rocky also became investigators.

Social Democrats will press the case through a parliamentary inquiry committee, which appears as if it will focus as much on military counterintelligence operations as on the general's firing.

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Mr. Wörner doesn't push any one out of the airplane," said Mr. Boenisch.

But politicians noted that relations between the chancellor and his defense minister have never been particularly cordial and that if the Klessing problem gets much hotter Mr. Wörner might have to resign.

However, with corruption

Strauss observed that the general would have to be "a very good actor" to have insisted with such vehemence that he was not homosexual.

Although appointed to his NATO post when the Social Democrats were still in power, General Klessing is reliably reported to be fairly close to Mr. Strauss's political views.

One of the general's predecessors in the NATO post, Gerd Schmitz, asserted Monday that many officers believed that General Klessing had been wronged and were writing him letters of support.

From SKY CHANNEL

PROGRAM, TUESDAY 24th JANUARY G.M.T.

17.00 CARTOON TIME

17.05 CABLE COUNTDOWN

18.05 FANTASY ISLAND

18.45 SKYWAYS

19.45 STARSKY & HUTCH

20.35 THRILLMAKER SPORTS

20.55 ICE HOCKEY

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Worrisome Trade Trends

In the uncharted waters in which the U.S. economy is sailing, it is hard to know whether to take comfort or alarm from each new piece of economic news. Consider the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of 4.5 percent growth in output in the last quarter of 1983. Many analysts had thought the estimate would be higher than the earlier "flash" forecast of GNP. Instead it remained unchanged. That is not disappointing news, however, to people who worry that a faster recovery rate runs the risk of reigniting inflation.

Looked at as a big, fat, round number, the GNP seems to be bounding along on a comforting rate. Many details behind the growth estimate are similarly cheering. Personal income rose at a healthy pace, and consumers have dipped into their savings. As a result, although December retail sales were disappointing, total personal spending — which includes purchases of services as well as goods — rose sharply. So did business fixed investment, which passed its previous 1981 peak. With savings already low, consumer spending will probably slow down in the coming months; but recoveries typically have ups and downs, and even a bad quarter would not be grounds for sounding the general alarm.

What is truly worrisome about the latest data, however, is the continued deterioration in the United States's already terrible foreign trade balance. So sharp was the decline in net exports in the last quarter that it effectively

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Industrial Politicking

Recession and the presidential campaign have given birth to the proposition that the United States cannot compete unless it adopts a national "industrial policy." Vital industries are in decline, say the proponents. Productivity is down. Unemployment, though declining, is still high. Foreign producers are taking over.

All true. And yet the proposals flowing forth for doing more economic planning in Washington remain unconvincing.

The proposals come in many forms. Most attention focuses on those from congressional Democrats and, most recently, from a group headed by Felix Rohatyn, the investment banker; Irving Shapiro, former chairman of Du Pont; and Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO labor federation.

All the proposals scrupulously avoid the label "national planning." They talk instead of coordination. Most would establish a new council with government, business and labor members. The Rohatyn-Shapiro-Kirkland plan also calls for a development bank with federal and private funding, primarily to help revive old industries. Other proposals are less specific but far more sweeping, reaching into taxes, trade and military spending.

The ideas deserve debate, ideally a debate free of distracting nonsense. One kind comes from opponents, foremost those within the Reagan administration, who assert the free market works better without government interference. There is no truly free market.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Unjamming the Airwaves

The delegates to that international linguistic conference that resolved millennia ago to construct the tower of Babel at least reached agreement. A more daunting challenge faces the World Administrative Radio Conference now under way in Geneva.

The conference's task is to bring order to the increasingly crowded section of the globe's airwaves that are used for high-frequency broadcasting. Third World countries demand a larger share of the available broadcasting channels, now dominated by the West and the Soviet Union. Moscow backs a scheme sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure governments the right to control news outlets and access to airwaves. Western nations reserve the right to get their messages through Soviet jamming by switching frequencies,

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Why Just the Vienna Talks?

Why should Moscow be prepared to resume talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe while refusing to discuss dates for reopening talks on nuclear missiles? Andrei Gromyko should propose dates for returning to all the disarmament tables.

— The Times (London).

### The Problematic Post Office

In July, 363 New York City executives mailed each other first-class letters. The good

— Columnist William F. Buckley Jr.

### FROM OUR JAN. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: A Corsican Is Sentenced

PARIS — M. Benedetti, the Corsican who about a fortnight ago fired a number of revolver shots through the windows of Mr. Georges Clemenceau's bureau in the Ministry of the Interior, appeared [on Jan. 23] before the Correctional Court. He stated that he had no intention of injuring anybody, his only desire being to draw attention to his grievances. He explained to the Court that some time ago he had obtained permission to issue a lottery in connection with the society for building cheap dwelling houses in Corsica. The conditions accorded him were satisfactory, he said, but the Minister of the Interior failed to keep his promises and the affair failed. M. Benedetti was condemned to a month's imprisonment.

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

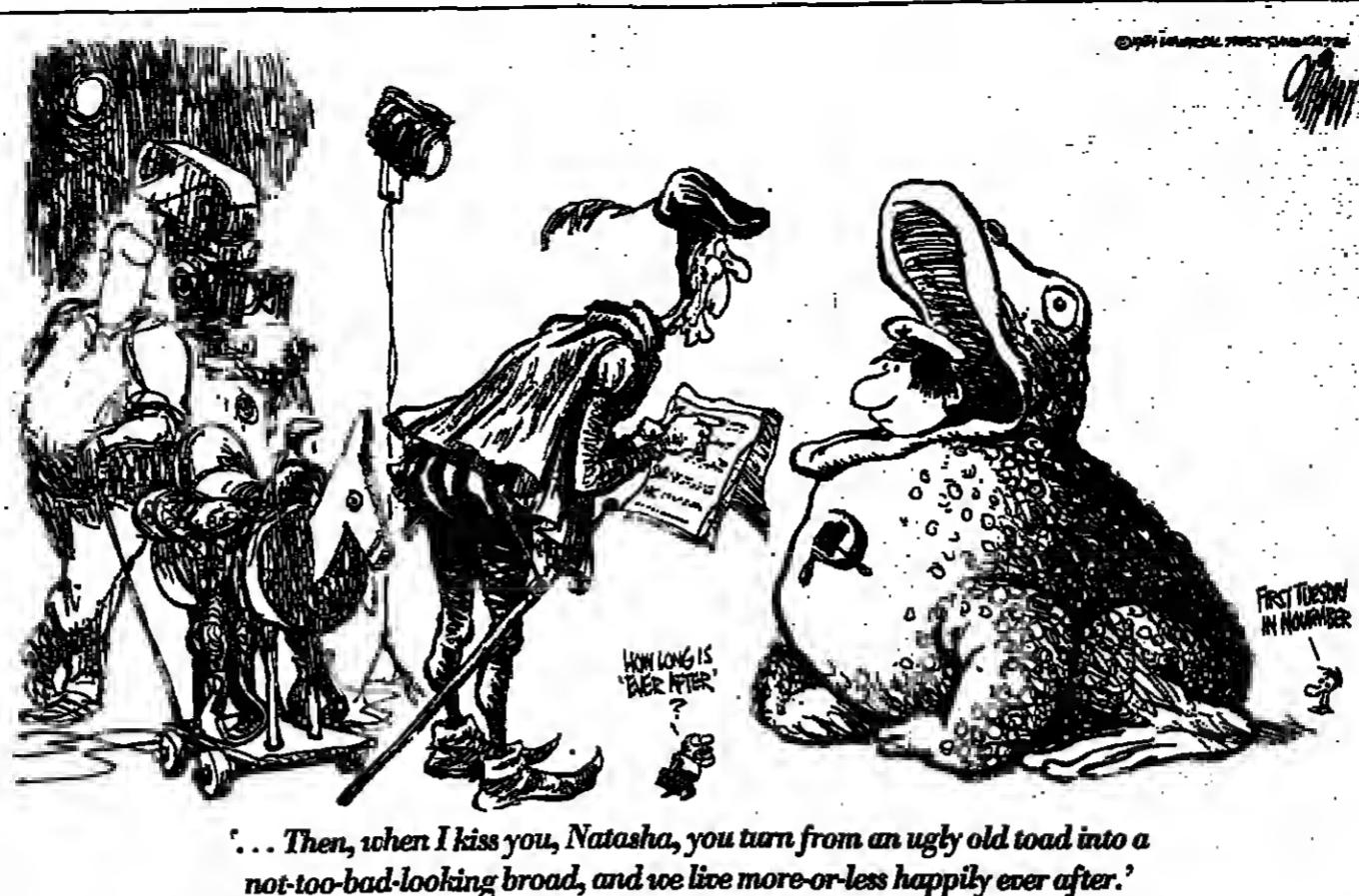
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1984



## Cornered: The Dangerous Soviet Mood

By Seweryn Bialer

*This is the first of two parts.*

NEW YORK — Recently, in a speech heralded in advance as an attempt at reconciliation with the Soviet Union, President Reagan described those who believe there is "an increased danger of conflict" in today's world as "profoundly mistaken." Unfortunately, it is President Reagan who is mistaken. The dangers of conflict are greater today than they have been in a long time.

The politics of the Reagan administration have helped push the Soviet Union into a corner. I could see during a recent visit to Moscow that the Russians feel hard-pressed by America's harsh policy, by the failure of their strategy to prevent the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, by grave economic problems at home, and by the uncertain leadership situation in the Kremlin.

I found combative, angry people in Moscow. Among the political elite feelings verge on rage. I think the Russians are waiting for an opportunity to reassert their international status and teach Mr. Reagan a lesson — and that they are waiting for the result of the presidential election.

I think it may be in for a new Cold War, characterized by inadequate communication between Moscow and Washington, tense competition, and very possibly a dangerous new round in the arms race. And in a new Cold War, the United States will not be supported by Western Europe.

The next leadership must decide whether to concentrate on its problems at home and within the Soviet empire while moderating radically its active foreign policies, or to try to

hold to the present political course. Most likely, the Russians will go no further than to change the intensity of their commitments, the degree of their preferences. Yet it is exactly a change in degree that can reverse a trend and create new opportunities for a West-Soviet compromise.

The second Soviet dilemma in the 1980s involves having the cake and

tors to the change in American policy in the last year of the Carter administration, and they helped bring President Reagan into power. Regardless of whether Mr. Reagan is re-elected in 1984, the continuation of the pattern of Soviet behavior of 1976-1979 would preclude the restoration of even a semblance of detente.

Even in Europe, the Russians have learned that their own policies have weakened the detente that has survived their break with America. NATO's ability to deploy new missiles despite almost desperate Soviet efforts to prevent this is a reminder to Moscow that the Europeans still fear their Soviet neighbor. The missile decision, plus the ascendancy of strongly anti-Communist governments in France, West Germany and Britain, have shown that the Soviet Union cannot count on the weakening of the capitalist world's alliances.

The Russians have also found that detente with Western Europe is not a substitute for stable relations with the United States, a great military power. It is important to understand how alarmed the Russians now are about the direction of U.S. policy.

So foreign adventurism is no solution to Soviet domestic difficulties. On the contrary, it can impose direct, painful costs at home.

The next leadership must decide whether to concentrate on its problems at home and within the Soviet empire while moderating radically its active foreign policies, or to try to

eating it too. The Russians learned how hard this was in the decade of detente. That decade showed the Soviet leadership that detente is not "divisible"; a linkage between the responsibilities of detente and its benefits is unavoidable.

In effect, linkage unraveled what had become the core foreign policy of the Soviet Union — detente with the United States.

Of course, it would be desirable for the two superpowers to reach agreements on important issues where their interests overlap (such as arms control) regardless of other conflicts.

But unless the Russians show some respect for the American view of what detente should mean — specifically, some restraint in global politics — then a detente relationship with the United States is sure to collapse.

The Soviet military buildup and expansionist policies in the 1975-1979 period were the key contribu-

tors to the change in American policy in the last year of the Carter administration, and they helped bring President Reagan into power. Regardless of whether Mr. Reagan is re-elected in 1984, the continuation of the pattern of Soviet behavior of 1976-1979 would preclude the restoration of even a semblance of detente.

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## A Message on the State of the President

By James Reston

WRITING to argue his case to a worldwide TV audience — but that is not the only way to sell his political propaganda, and not democratic debate.

Mr. Mondale is concentrating on getting his party's nomination. He is doing an effective job of organizing the labor union leaders, teachers, blacks, Hispanic-Americans and the young, troubled anti-army protesters. The TV commentators, the editorial writers and the columnists discuss the president's claims.

But meanwhile, most of the TV audience has switched to a conflict they can understand, not between the Republicans or between Moscow and Washington, but one like that between the Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Raiders.

How to explain that the United States now has almost 26 million people who are functionally illiterate? What to do about the fact that the country has lost control of its southern border and now has more illegal aliens than it has unemployed people?

What to do about the divorce rate and the collapse of many families, about the abandoned and battered children? Surely these things have something to do with the state of the union. But in Washington the talk is mainly about the malaise and hopelessness of the malaise and hopelessness.

Did the administration really end the malaise and hopelessness? If it ever truly existed, of the American people? Are the American people, in Mr. Reagan's favorite question of the last presidential election, really more "hopeful" now than three years ago? Do they really believe that he has established "more stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union?"

Maybe they do. But the point here is not that the president is

— will face sharply inhibiting influences. Indeed, the dilemmas facing the next Soviet leader are so formidable that he may opt for indecision and drift, perhaps spiced with periodic exploitation of low-risk (and low-profit) targets in the Third World.

Consider the foreign policy dilemma facing the Soviet Union:

Internally, the Soviet Union has entered a period of material and spiritual decline, as has its East European empire. The old formulas that created economic growth have ceased to work; the situation in Eastern Europe constitutes a systemic crisis. These problems could lead to new rounds of violent unrest in the Soviet empire that the Russians seem helpless to head off. Even now they are forced to reduce subsidies to client states.

Nevertheless, Moscow is still in an aggressive period of expansionist aspiration, and it may encounter tempting opportunities to intervene in the Third World and to gain greater influence over America's allies. Of

insisting that after Mr. Reagan speaks, Walter Mondale or some other Democratic presidential candidate will come forward with the opposition's vision of the future.

Mr. Mondale is concentrating on

getting his party's nomination. He is doing an effective job of organizing

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NYSE Most Actives									
<b>Dow Jones Averages</b>									
Indus	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol.	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.
12541	12541	12542	12542	12542	-1.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13011	13011	13012	13012	13012	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13022	13022	13023	13023	13023	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13023	13023	13024	13024	13024	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13024	13024	13025	13025	13025	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13025	13025	13026	13026	13026	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13026	13026	13027	13027	13027	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13027	13027	13028	13028	13028	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13028	13028	13029	13029	13029	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13029	13029	13030	13030	13030	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13030	13030	13031	13031	13031	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13031	13031	13032	13032	13032	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13032	13032	13033	13033	13033	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13033	13033	13034	13034	13034	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13034	13034	13035	13035	13035	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13035	13035	13036	13036	13036	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13036	13036	13037	13037	13037	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13037	13037	13038	13038	13038	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13038	13038	13039	13039	13039	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13039	13039	13040	13040	13040	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13040	13040	13041	13041	13041	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13041	13041	13042	13042	13042	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13042	13042	13043	13043	13043	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13043	13043	13044	13044	13044	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13044	13044	13045	13045	13045	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13045	13045	13046	13046	13046	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13046	13046	13047	13047	13047	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13047	13047	13048	13048	13048	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13048	13048	13049	13049	13049	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13049	13049	13050	13050	13050	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13050	13050	13051	13051	13051	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13051	13051	13052	13052	13052	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13052	13052	13053	13053	13053	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13053	13053	13054	13054	13054	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13054	13054	13055	13055	13055	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13055	13055	13056	13056	13056	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13056	13056	13057	13057	13057	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13057	13057	13058	13058	13058	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13058	13058	13059	13059	13059	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13059	13059	13060	13060	13060	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13060	13060	13061	13061	13061	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13061	13061	13062	13062	13062	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13062	13062	13063	13063	13063	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13063	13063	13064	13064	13064	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13064	13064	13065	13065	13065	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13065	13065	13066	13066	13066	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13066	13066	13067	13067	13067	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13067	13067	13068	13068	13068	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13068	13068	13069	13069	13069	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13069	13069	13070	13070	13070	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13070	13070	13071	13071	13071	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13071	13071	13072	13072	13072	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13072	13072	13073	13073	13073	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13073	13073	13074	13074	13074	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13074	13074	13075	13075	13075	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13075	13075	13076	13076	13076	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13076	13076	13077	13077	13077	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13077	13077	13078	13078	13078	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13078	13078	13079	13079	13079	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13079	13079	13080	13080	13080	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13080	13080	13081	13081	13081	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13081	13081	13082	13082	13082	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13082	13082	13083	13083	13083	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13083	13083	13084	13084	13084	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13084	13084	13085	13085	13085	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13085	13085	13086	13086	13086	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13086	13086	13087	13087	13087	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13087	13087	13088	13088	13088	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13088	13088	13089	13089	13089	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13089	13089	13090	13090	13090	-0.00	1,200,000	100	100	100
13090	13090	13091	13091						

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1984

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## COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

## Chicago Merc Today Starts Trading Options in Deutsche Mark Futures

**N**EW YORK — In 1972, the financial-futures market was born when the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, then evolving from a butter and egg market, began trading futures in a half dozen foreign currencies. On Tuesday, the same exchange will start trading options on Deutsche mark futures and gradually introduce contracts on other foreign currencies.

Leo Melamed, former chairman of the Chicago Merc and the father of financial futures, expects the first options on currency futures to attract not only banks and corporate hedgers, but also large numbers of small traders. The reason, he said, is an experience that led him to set up the currency-futures market a dozen years ago.

He had just met Milton Friedman, who later was awarded the Nobel prize for economics. Mr. Friedman related how he missed making a small killing. He had wanted to use his then-modest savings to sell short the British pound, which he expected was about to plunge. The banks refused to accept his business, saying that they did not handle such small foreign-exchange orders. As he expected, the pound plunged soon afterward.

The story gave Mr. Melamed an idea, which led to the development in 1972 of the first exchange-traded futures market in foreign currencies, the forerunner of similar markets in other financial instruments.

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange chose the Deutsche mark for the first options on currency futures "because it has become the 'look-to' foreign currency against which the dollar's value is measured," Mr. Melamed said the other day. "The D-mark may be the most actively traded foreign currency. In any case, it is the currency second to the dollar that Europeans look to in measuring the value of their own money."

The growing market in foreign-currency options was started by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Dec. 10, 1982. The Philadelphia market, which recently opened an office in London to help hedgers there, has grown in part because it trades options half the size of the Chicago Merc's futures. The size of its D-mark options contract, for example, is 62,500 DM, compared with the 125,000 DM represented by the Chicago futures.

Large Volume From Overseas

"Our options can be exercised and settled in the underlying physical currency at any time," Melanie A. Mroz, director of the Philadelphia exchange's foreign-exchange-options market, said, in explaining his market's success. "Because Europeans prefer to settle their options in the actual currency rather than futures, some 65 percent of our volume comes from overseas."

However, the Chicago Merc follows the European system, which requires that a futures contract be settled only at expiration time," she added. "And the Chicago's options can only be settled by the delivery of the underlying futures contracts, not the physical currency."

It is also why Miss Mroz expects prices on her exchange's options to trade at somewhat higher prices than those in Chicago.

Richard L. Sander, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., who last week was appointed a governor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, observed: "Brokerage houses, especially those like us with a large overseas foreign business, are fully prepared to participate in currency options. Moreover, brokers will prefer an exchange-traded hedging vehicle to the traditional over-the-counter method."

Mr. Sander, who helped fashion several financial-futures contracts, also noted that "most major banks were already clearing members of the Chicago Merc, so their trading costs will be negligible, and many of the others already have direct lines to the exchange's floor."

This is important because the banks are expected to serve as the middlemen between the corporate treasurer who seek to hedge their foreign-exchange exposure and the market where this would be done. Because options are not subject to margin calls, the banks would be able to lay off their risks at predictable costs.

One reason that bank foreign-exchange spreads are often wide is that bankers try to insure themselves against being caught with a position in a currency whose value may decline. So does everyone holding foreign currencies in uncertain times.

D. Blane Modin is a typical hedger. He is vice president and treasurer of Canadian Export Development Corp., which helps finance Canada's foreign trade.

"Our corporation deals in 100 countries, but basically in a dozen foreign currencies," Mr. Modin said. "We think the Chicago Merc's options will be an excellent way to minimize or neutralize our risks in these currencies."

The Canadian agency has always hedged risk in the over-the-counter foreign-exchange market, he said, adding: "But we expect the options, with their limited risk feature, to provide us with a faster, far more liquid and less costly method of hedging our exposures."

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Jan. 23, excluding fees.									
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.									
		U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	Fr.	GBP	IRL	S.F.	Yen
1/24/84	1/24/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/25/84	1/25/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/26/84	1/26/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/27/84	1/27/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/28/84	1/28/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/29/84	1/29/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/30/84	1/30/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/31/84	1/31/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/32/84	1/32/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/33/84	1/33/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/34/84	1/34/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/35/84	1/35/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/36/84	1/36/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/37/84	1/37/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/38/84	1/38/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/39/84	1/39/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/40/84	1/40/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/41/84	1/41/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/42/84	1/42/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/43/84	1/43/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/44/84	1/44/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/45/84	1/45/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/46/84	1/46/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/47/84	1/47/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/48/84	1/48/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/49/84	1/49/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/50/84	1/50/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/51/84	1/51/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
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1/55/84	1/55/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/56/84	1/56/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/57/84	1/57/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/58/84	1/58/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/59/84	1/59/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/60/84	1/60/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/61/84	1/61/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/62/84	1/62/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/63/84	1/63/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/64/84	1/64/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/65/84	1/65/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/66/84	1/66/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/67/84	1/67/84	127.25	34.75	11.00	14.15	3.52	14.00	12.50	100.00
1/68/84	1/68/84	127.							

## Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nation's prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. High Low Quot. Chgs.

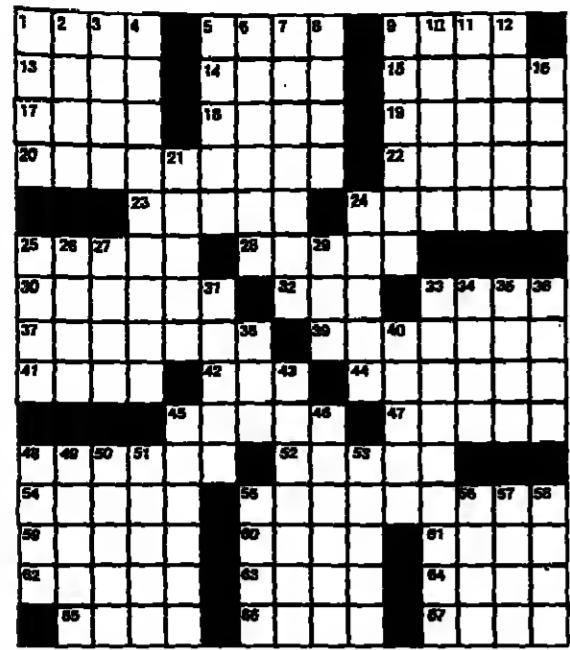
(Continued from Page 6)

	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Sis.	High	Low	Close	Chgs.
1376 Novartis	1.20	1.15	\$				7.50	7.30	7.30	+ 0.00
1372 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1373 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1374 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1375 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1376 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1377 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1378 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1379 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1380 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1381 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1382 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1383 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1384 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1385 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1386 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1387 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1388 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1389 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1390 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1391 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1392 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1393 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1394 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1395 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1396 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1397 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1398 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1399 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
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1401 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
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1403 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1404 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1405 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1406 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1407 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1408 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1409 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1410 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1411 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1412 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1413 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1414 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1415 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1416 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1417 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1418 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1419 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1420 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
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1423 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1424 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1425 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1426 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1427 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1428 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1429 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1430 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1431 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1432 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1433 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1434 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1435 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1436 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1437 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1438 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1439 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1440 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1441 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1442 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1443 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1444 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1445 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1446 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1447 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1448 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1449 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1450 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1451 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00
1452 Nestle	1.20	1.15	\$				1.20	1.15	1.15	+ 0.00









**ACROSS**  
 1 Luxurious  
 5 Mts or Jets  
 9 Fiber for ropes  
 13 Table spread  
 14 Church calendar  
 15 Ill. city  
 17 Factory  
 18 Equal  
 20 Optimistic one  
 22 Italian poet  
 23 River in Miss.  
 24 Deviate  
 25 Free-for-all  
 28 Ready for power  
 30 Obscure  
 32 Back, in Beauvais  
 33 Spanish artist  
 37 Forays  
 39 Preoccupied  
 41 Incite  
 42 Mayday's relative  
 44 Pillage  
 45 Slow, to Saliert  
 47 Tall flowers, for short  
 48 Soup  
 52 Native of Teheran

**DOWN**  
 1 Splendor  
 2 Mishmash  
 3 Vend  
 4 Disney's "Mother Goose Goes —"  
 5 Gemstone  
 6 Heretofore, in poesy  
 7 Glandular  
 8 Unit of time, in prosody  
 9 Iraqi capital  
 10 Edgar —  
 11 Tolerate  
 12 Rich cake  
 16 — do-well

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW LONG A LITTLE WHILE?"

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, and letter to a square, to form four ordinary words.

**KOYSM**

**VABOE**

**FRAITY**

**REFLAT**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

ANSWER: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUXOM, ELUDE, RARITY, CATCHY

Answer: This is a way-out part of the museum—THE EXIT

### WEATHER

#### EUROPE

#### ASIA

#### AFRICA

#### LATIN AMERICA

#### NORTH AMERICA

#### MIDDLE EAST

#### OCEANIA

#### CLIMATE

#### FORECAST

#### CHANNEL

#### FRANKFURT

#### LONDON

#### MADRID

#### NEW YORK

#### PARIS

#### SPAIN

#### STOCKHOLM

#### SWITZERLAND

#### VIENNA

#### WISCONSIN

#### ZURICH

#### Weather

#### Cloudy: tology; Ir-hall: o-overs; ac-south; cloudy r-rain; sh-

#### shower; sh-aw; sh-storm;

#### TUESDAY'S FORECAST

#### CHANNEL: Moderate to heavy.

#### FRANKFURT: Moderate to heavy.

#### LONDON: Showers, Temp. 51-61.

#### MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 14-21.

#### NEW YORK: Showers, Temp. 51-61.

#### PARIS: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### SPAIN: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### STOCKHOLM: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### SWITZERLAND: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### VIENNA: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### WISCONSIN: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### ZURICH: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### FORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 21-28.

#### TUESDAY'S FORECAST

#### CHANNEL: Moderate to heavy.

#### FRANKFURT: Moderate to heavy.

#### LONDON: Showers, Temp. 51-61.

#### MADRID: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### NEW YORK: Showers, Temp. 51-61.

#### PARIS: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### SPAIN: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

#### STOCKHOLM: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

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#### SWITZERLAND: Showers, Temp. 14-21.

## SPORTS

**Raiders Dismantle Redskins in Super Bowl, 38-9**

Marcus Allen pulls away from Redskin defenders on his 74-yard, third-period touchdown run, the longest in Super Bowl history.

By Gary Pomerantz  
*Washington Post Service*

TAMPA, Florida — The Washington Redskins' season of conquest ended Sunday. In the most one-sided game in 18 years of Super Bowls, the Los Angeles Raiders blotted the defending National Football League champion Redskins, 38-9.

Many players contributed to the Raiders' domination, but the greatest hero of all was running back Marcus Allen. He ran for a Super Bowl record 191 yards on 20 carries and scored two touchdowns against the NFL's top-rated defense (the Raiders' 231 rushing yards were the most given up by Washington this year). At the end of the third quarter, Allen's 74-yard touchdown run, another Super Bowl record, put the game hopelessly out of reach, 35-9.

How strange it all seemed. The Redskins (16-3 on the year) had won 31 of their last 34 games and 11 straight. But instead of becoming the fifth defending champion to repeat they suffered their worst defeat since a 38-7 regular-season loss to Pittsburgh in 1979. "I guess 16 wins was all we could do," said Coach Joe Gibbs.

"Not only in my opinion are you the greatest Raider team of all time," Al Davis, the managing general partner, told his players in accepting the Raiders' third Super Bowl trophy (only Pittsburgh, with four, has won more). "I think you rank with the great teams to have ever played any professional sport."

From the outset, the 15-4 Raiders

dominated Washington's record-breaking offense, which had averaged 33.8 points a game average during the regular season; the Redskins' 90 net rushing yards were their fewest this season.

Cornerbacks Lester Hayes and Mike Hayes, showing all-pro confidence in man-to-man coverage, defused Washington's big-play receivers to the extent that Charlie Brown had only three receptions and Art Monk one.

Los Angeles held running back John Riggins, who set the Super Bowl mark last year with 165 yards against Miami, to 64 yards on 26 carries, ending his record streak of six straight 100-yard postseason games.

The Raiders sacked quarterback Joe Theismann six times. He was 16-of-35 passing for 243 yards, with two interceptions and no touchdowns.

"I could see the frustration in Riggins's face," said Raider defensive end Howie Long. "I could see the fear in Theismann's face."

"Going into the game, we planned to play about 45 percent man-to-man coverage," said cornerback Hayes. "By the fourth quarter, that had changed to about 95 percent. Why? Because the Smurfs [Washington's smaller receivers] cannot function properly with tight, physical, man-to-man coverage. The Smurfs — ha, ha, ha. Saturday night we forecast the situation and we said we would score about 40 points. We like to be accurate."

How strange it seemed to see the Redskins trailing, 21-3, at halftime. And it seemed even stranger that

the Raider standouts to that point were named Derrick Jensen and Jack Squirek.

Jensen, a reserve tight end, blocked a first-quarter punt by Jeff Hayes at the Washington 30-yard line. Jensen recovered the ball in an end-zone pileup of three Raiders — the game's first touchdown. It was Washington's first blocked punt of the season.

And Squirek, a reserve linebacker, made the play that turned the game for good.

For an instant at the end of the half, the Redskin offense lapsed into buffoonery. With Los Angeles' defense in sight — for the game's first touchdown. It was Washington's first blocked punt of the season.

The Raiders struck back immediately with a nearly identical scoring drive: 70 yards in 8 plays. The key to the march came when rookie cornerback Darrell Green was cited for pass interference against wide receiver Malcolm Barnwell, giving Los Angeles a 38-yard gain. The Redskin's 17. Quarterback Jim Plunkett's pass had been undermined and Barnwell deftly slowed down; Green fell to him.

Soon thereafter, Allen ran five yards for the touchdown that boosted the lead to 28-9 with 7:06 left in the quarter. Allen made a fly move on the play, a quick-step that had free safety Mark Murphy lunging and missing at the two before Allen dove into the end zone.

Five minutes later, Redskin cornerback Anthony Washington stripped the ball from wide receiver Branch and recovered at the Raider 36. But a seasonlong trend failed to hold: The Redskins didn't capitalize on the turnover.

Or 4th-and-1 from the 26, Riggins ran wide left behind all-pro linemen Russ Grimm and Joe Jacoby. Riggins, held to no gain, was stopped by linebacker Rod Martin with 12 seconds left in the quarter.

On the next play, Allen thrust the knife into the Redskins' heart. He ran left, reversed field, sliced up the middle and ran 74 yards into the evening. Touchdown — breaking the record 58-yard rush for a TD by Baltimore's Tom Matte in Super Bowl II. It was Raiders, 35-9, with no time left in the third period and no hope left for Washington.

"I felt someone grab me from behind, but pulled away and then there was an alley," said Allen. "Darrell Green did not see me go by and I felt like I could outrun the rest of the guys... It was the greatest run I have ever had on this level."

"You always dream of something like this happening, I never stopped to think about what to do. I just let the instincts take over."

Chris Bahl kicked a 21-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter, giving the Raiders 38 points, another Super Bowl record. (Several other teams had scored 35.)

Said Theismann: "If it was closer I might feel worse. But they kicked our butts."



Tight end Derrick Jensen blocks Jeff Hayes's first-period TD; Jensen recovered the ball for a Raider TD, the game's first score.

**The Big Blowout: Anatomy of Superiority**

By Bob Oates  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

TAMPA, Florida — For nearly three years, the National Football League's best-informed citizens have been saying this about the Washington Redskins: They have built the league's finest team and they've done it with mostly media players.

In Sunday's Super Bowl, it developed that the Redskins are only the NFL's second-best team — but they still have the same journeyman talent, which explains how and why the Raiders blew them out of Tampa Stadium.

As of the opening kickoff, the Raiders had won 31 of their most recent 34 games with a unique combination of togetherness, coaching enthusiasm and smoothness. They had led the league in these significant intangibles, making by far the NFL's fewest mistakes and turnovers.

When Sunday's opponents could match them in the intangibles, it was all over, because the Raiders have the superior talent.

Al Davis's team brought the NFL championship to Los Angeles for the first time in 32 years (the 1951 Rams won it from Cleveland) — on the strength of Tom Flores's coaching and several years of exceptional talent hunting.

Since mid-season in 1981 the Redskins have been winning largely because of the leadership of Coach Joe Gibbs, but they were no match for a team that could equal them in leadership and overwhelming them on the field.

The Raiders' talent edge seems to be everywhere:

• Cornerbacks Lester Hayes and Mike Hayes are incomparably more gifted than the Redskins they covered, Charlie Brown and Art Monk.

• Marcus Allen of the Raiders is a running back with multiple skills. His opposite number, John Riggins, has only one.

• Raider punter Ray Guy is an outstanding athlete who probably saved 14 points with two plays that few other NFL kickers can make.

• Theismann, who has difficulty reading defenses, didn't see the second defender.

It was also in the second quarter that Allen, the game's most dramatically player, most clearly illustrated the difference between his style and that of Riggins.

Plunkett was able to get the ball to Branch for that 12-yard touchdown because Washington free safety Mark Murphy had to watch Allen and couldn't help out in the middle.

On the play, when both Raider receivers, Branch and Malcolm Barnwell, lined up on the left side, Allen moved up to wingback on the right side. That prompted Murphy to move in Allen's direction, leaving Redskin cornerbacks Darrell Green and Anthony Washington to single-cover Barnwell and Branch.

Conclusion 1: Washington can't single-cover Branch. Conclusion 2: As a pass receiver, Allen strikes fear into an opponent's heart. On pass plays, Riggins doesn't.

A notorious big-play team, the Raiders won the game in the 21-3 first half with three big plays, one by each of their three platoons. The special teams blocked a punt for a touchdown, the defense scored on an intercepted pass and the offense threw the bomb that led to Plunkett's scoring pass to Branch.

Throughout the first half in general — and on each of these plays in particular — the Raiders seemed to be playing more spirited football than the Redskins, whose reputation for performing with spirit is legendary.

And when you neutralize the Redskins emotionally, they don't have enough left.

■ Super Bowl XVIII

Washington 3-18, Los Angeles 38-9

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